Red-tailed Greenbul Criniger calurus and Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch Nigrita bicolor, new to Bénin

Maarten van den Akker

L'auteur mentionne la découverte de deux espèces nouvelles pour le Benin. Il s'agit du Bulbul à barbe blanche *Criniçer calurus* et de la Nigrette a ventre roux *Nigrita bicolor*, capturés dans des filets japonais et photographies en février-mars 1999, dans la Forêt de Niaouli

In comparison with other African countries, research on resident birds has just commenced in Benin and there is still much to discover. The country is situated in the so-called Dahomey Gap, separating the Upper and Lower Gunea-Congolian forest blocks. In this irea only small, scattered forest patches are found. In 1997, the Dutch Embassy in Benin financed a project to protect National Forest, one of the last semi-decidious forests in the south of the country.

National Forest (16 + FN 02 29°F), within the Guinea-Compoliar vegetation zone is c115 ha in extent Bromsists of two distinct parts the dry Plateau (20 ha) and the lower lying Bas-tonds (25 ha), where several springs form a small stream. Ornithological surveys were undertaken from 1997 onwards and, in Lebruary—March 1999, two new species for Benin were discovered.

On 20 February and 5 March 1999, single Redtailed Greenbuls Criniper calurus were mist-netted on the Plateau and Bas-fonds. In size they were between Little Greenbul, Indiopadus rivens and Greyheaded Bristlebill Bleda canicapilla, and were identified by their dark grey head with grey orbital ring and white-streaked ear-coverts, olive-green upperparts and tail (indicating that the subspecies involved was rerreaux), white throat, yellow belly and olive-green flanks. Bill and legs were blue-grey, the eves red-brown (Fig. 1). Wing lengths 85 mm and 86 mm; weights 2+g and 31 g.

On 6 March, a Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch Vigrita bicolor was trapped in the Bas-fonds. Its

chestnut-coloured face and underparts, and blackishgrey upperparts, blacker on the wings and tail, readily identified it. The bill was black, the eye red-brown and the legs dark brown (Fig. 2). Wing length 59 mm; weight 10 g

These are the first documented records for both species in Benin. Neither appears on the Dowsetts's list and they have not been recorded by other ornithologists subsequently working in the south of the country. Both occur in adjacent Togo² and Nigeria.

References

- Anciaux, M.R. 1996. Aperçu de l'avifaune dans differents milieux de l'interieur des terres du Sud-Benin. Plateau d'Allada et sud de la dépression de la Lima. Cabiers d'Ethologie 16: 79–98
- Cheke, R.A. and Walsh, J.F. 1996. The Birds of Togo: an annotated check-list. BOU Check-list No. 14.
 Tring: British Ornithologists' Union.
- 3 Dowsett, R.J. and Dowsett-Lemaire, F. 1993. A Contribution to the Distribution and Taxonomy of Afrotropical and Malagasy Birds. Tauraco Research Report 5. Liege: Tauraco Press.
- Flgood, J.H. 1994. The Birds of Nigeria: an annotated check-list. BOU Check-list No. 4. Second edition. Tring: British Ornithologists' Union.
- Waltert, M. and Mühlenberg, M. 1999. Notes on the avifauna of the Noyau Central, Forêt Classée de la Lama, Republic of Benin. *Malimbus* 21: 82–92.

Reiflestr. 23, 70839 Gerlingen, Germany. E-mail: vdakker@uni-bobenbeim.de.



Figure 1 Red-tailed Greenbul *Criniger calurus*, Niaouli, Bénin, 20 February 1999 (Maarten van den Akker)



Figure 2. Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch *Nigrita bicolor*, Niaouli, Bénin, 6 March 1999 (Maarten van den Akker)